AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims with the according to the following claim listing.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for producing a surface with enhanced cell-adhesive properties, comprising

   a. applying a stress to a flexible polymeric matrix wherein said polymeric matrix comprising chemical sensing particles, said particles conferring chemical sensing capability;

   b. maintaining said flexible polymeric matrix as a strained matrix;

   c. modifying the surface of said strained matrix by grafting a self-assembled monolayer onto said strained matrix, said self-assembled monolayer comprising at least one exposed functional group;

   d. activating said at least one functional group of said self-assembled monolayer; and

   e. coupling at least one cell-adhesive molecule to said at least one activated functional group on said self-assembled monolayer.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said strained flexible polymer matrix is released after said self-assembled monolayer becomes grafted on the surface and prior to the addition of said at least one cell-adhesive molecule.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said strained flexible polymer matrix is maintained as a strained matrix until said at least one cell-adhesive molecule has been coupled to said at least one active functional group of said self-assembled monolayer.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said self-assembled monolayer comprises an alkylsilane derivative represented by $RSiX_3$, R_2SiX_2, or R_3SiX, wherein X is chloride or alkoxy, and R is a carbon chain having said at least one functional group.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said at least one functional group of said self-assembled monolayer are selected from amines, thiols, pyridyl, carboxyl, vinyl, sulfydryl, and aldehyde groups.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said self-assembled monolayer has native exposed functional groups.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said self-assembled monolayer has been chemically modified to have exposed functional groups.

8. (Canceled)

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said activating said at least one functional group of said self-assembled monolayer comprises treating said self-assembled monolayer with a carbodiimide and a stabilizing compound to form at least one stabilized activated functional group on said self-assembled monolayer.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein said carbodiimide is ethyldimethylaminopropyl-carbodiimide (EDC).

11. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein said stabilizing compound is selected from the group consisting of N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS), hydroxysulfosuccinimide, and hydroxybenzotriazolohydrate.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein said stabilizing compound is sulfo-NHS.

13. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein the concentration of each of said EDC and said sulfo-NHS are between about 0.5 mg/ml and about 10 mg/ml.

14. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein said concentrations of said EDC and said sulfo-NHS are each about 4 mg/ml.

15. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising adjusting the density of said self-assembled monolayer to control the density of said at least one cell-adhesive molecule.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising adjusting the density of said at least one functional group on said self-assembled monolayer to control the density of subsequently bonded at least one cell-adhesive molecule.

17-37. (Canceled)

38. (Previously Presented) A device comprising a surface, said surface comprising

a. a flexible polymer matrix, wherein said matrix comprises chemical sensor particles dispersed in said matrix, said particles conferring chemical sensing capability;

b. a mechanically self-assembled monolayer; and

c. at least one cell-adhesive molecule coupled to said mechanically self-assembled monolayer through at least one functional group on said self-assembled monolayer.

39. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 38, wherein said chemical sensor particles are oxygen sensor particles, capable of responding to oxygen present in a solution contacting the flexible polymer matrix.

40. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 38, wherein said flexible polymer matrix comprises a polyorganosiloxane.

41. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 40, wherein said polyorganosiloxane is polydimethyl siloxane (PDMS).

42. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 38, wherein said self-assembled monolayer is an alkylsilane derivative represented by $RSiX_3$, R_2SiX_2, or R_3SiX, wherein X is chloride or alkoxy, and R is a carbon chain comprising said at least one functional group.

43. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 38, wherein said at least one functional group of the self-assembled monolayer are amines, thiols, pyridyl, carboxyl, vinyl, sulfydryl, or aldehyde groups.

44. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 43, wherein said self-assembled monolayer is a chlorosilane-based oligomer or polymer.

45. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 44, wherein said self-assembled monolayer is a trichlorosilane-based oligomer or polymer.

46. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 38, wherein said cell-adhesive molecule comprises one or more peptides or polypeptides.

47. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 46, wherein said one or more polypeptides is an extracellular matrix (ECM) molecule.

48. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 47, wherein said ECM molecule is laminin.

49. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 47, wherein said ECM molecule is fibronectin.

50. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 46, wherein said one or more polypeptides is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

51. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 46, wherein said one or more polypeptides is a growth factor.

52. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 38, wherein said polymer matrix is in the form of a three-dimensional scaffold having internal surfaces to which the self-assembled monolayer is grafted and the cell-adhesive molecule is bonded.

53. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 38, wherein said polymer matrix is characterized by a strain of up to about 200% in response to an effective stress.

54. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 38, wherein said polymer matrix is characterized by a strain of up to about 100% in response to an effective stress.

55. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 54, wherein said polymer matrix is characterized by a strain of between about 40% and about 80% in response to an effective stress.

56. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 54, wherein said polymer matrix is characterized in that it undergoes an elastic stress-strain response in which the polymer matrix returns to approximately its original length after application and cessation of the stress.

57. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 38, which is susceptible to deformation upon application of mechanical forces such that adherent cells cultured in said device are subjected to the mechanical forces applied to and through the polymer matrix.